a earnest attempt to swallow something at seemed to tax all his energies. A oser examination revealed the fact that he toad had serzed a centipede by the ear end and was slowly and placidly lowing him away within his jaws, in pite of the victims frantic efforts to esape. Nearly one-half of the reptile had isappeared, when the centipede, with ne unenbumbered balance of his 100 et, succeeded in getting a ground hold, rom the jaws of the devourer, and was loving rapidly away when the toad, nally realizing the situation, made a amp and again caught his victim. This ime the centipede seemed to realize the opelessness of his situation and franically turned to the right and left, each ime nipping his enemy severely upon he lips and head, but all to no purpose. he toad would coolly brush away these ttacks, first with one foot, and then rith the other, all the time taking the entipede in, until at last nothing renained but the toad calmly and serenely eated upon his haunches, considering he next move.—El Paso (Texas) Herald.

How to Care for Pearls.

An old-fashioned receipt to prevent earls from losing their brilliancy is to ut them away in a box with a piece of shroot. Wise men-in their own estination-will probably laugh at this adice, but it is just as well to let them sugh and not have one's beautiful jewel come dull and dead. Why the root of he ash tree should have this marvellous ffect is hard to determine, but it is a act and one which is worth taking adantage of .- New York Herald.



Mr. S. G. Derry

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waberproof Harness Oil, tells of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

Sarsaparilla

Salt Rheum

breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms, a foul mass of s. swollen and itching terribly, causing intensain if the skin was broken by scratching, and disrging constantly. It is impossible to describe my Syears of agony and torture. Ispent Thousands of Dollars

futile afforts to get well, and was discouraged ad ready to die. At this time I was unable to li own in bed, had to sit up all the time, and w nable to walk without crutches. I had to old my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day.
"Finally a friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My Was All

Order

t the medicine soon corrected this, and in six seks I could see a change in the condition of the or which nearly covered my body. It was ven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores m healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon ben healed, and the scales left Cit. I was soon ble to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy am I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilis reeven months; and since that time, 2 years, I ave worn no bandages whatever and my legs and ms are sound and well.

The Delight
myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible
tell. To all my business friends in Boston and

Hood's Sarsaparilla om personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Brad-rd Street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilions take Hood's Pills

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE

ORIGINATED

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician. Dropped on Sugar, Children Love Dropped on Sugar, Cattaren Love
to take Johnson's Anodyne Ilniment for Croup, Colds.
Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Reieres Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magioDures Couchs, Asthma. Catarn's, Bronchitis, Cholers
dorbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limba.
Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache.
Inst'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhers. Price 35 cts.
its bottles, \$2.00. L.S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat. Bronchitis, Catarrh. Headache, Toothache. Rheumatism,

leuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains, Quicker Than Any Known Remedy. to matter how violent or excruciating the pain the theumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, leuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

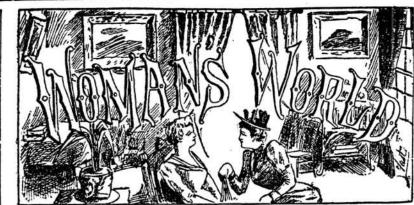
INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in and a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure bramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Naussea, Vomiting, Seartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Slek Headlehe, Diarrhees, Colic, Flatulency and all internal sains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (aided by RADDWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price 50 cents.

For 60 cts we will send by mail one of our famous Rug and Embroidering Machines with 3 sized needles and picture catalogue or Rug and Embroidery Pat-AGENTS P. S.—Retail price of Machine \$1.10. E. ROSS & CO., Toledo, O.



WOMEN'S RIGHTS. The "rights of women," what are they? The right to labor and to pray; The right to watch while others sleep; The right o'er others' woes to weep. The right to succor in reverse; The right to weep while others curse: The right to love whom others scorn; The right to comfort all that mourn; The right to shed a joy on earth; The right to feel the soul's high worth; The right to lead the soul to God Along the path the saints have trod— The path of meekness and of love, The path of patience under wrong, The path in which the weak grow strong.

-Housekeeper's Weekly.

COMBUSTIBLE BUTTONS

A woman standing near an open fire in England the other day burst into flames. It appears that a decorative button which she wore was made of gun cotton combined with sulphur. They are said to be common, imitating ivory and tortoise shell. The heat from a fireplace at the distance folks usually stand outside a fender will easily suffice to set them off. To test them you rub them smartly on a bit of cloth, and if they then emit the scent of sulphur, avoid .- New York Sun.

THE NEW VEIL.

The latest phase of iniquitous development in veils is a kind of follow-myleader attachment in the back quite as distractingly inviting as is the effect of the insidious meshes over bright eyes and delicately rouged cheeks in front. This new veil, which is distinctly Parisian in sentiment, is of fine mesh net, sprayed at wide intervals with a floral pattern, finished on the lower edge with a deep border, and fastened at the back with a flash of dramonds to hang in two bordered streamers quite down to the waist. The veil pin is growing in size as well as popularity.—St. Louis Republic.

MARIA MITCHELL. Maria Mitchell, the celebrated astrono-

mer, was the daughter of William Mitchell, a well-known astronomer of Nantucket, Mass. She was born on August 1, 1818, and when only eleven years old began to assist her father in his astronomical work. Night after night she spent in study of the stars. She soon surpassed her father in the energy and zeal with which she prosecuted her work, and especially her search for comets. In 1847 her efforts were rewarded, and she at once became famous. For her discovery of a comet the King of Denmark sent her a gold medal.

In 1865 she became Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College and retained the position for twenty-four years, at the end of which she died, leaving her department the best of its kind in the country .- Detroit Free Press.

NEW YORK NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNÆ. The associate alumnæ of the New York Normal College is the most active organization of its kind in the United States. Its principal aim is to promote the activity of its members, and the many enterprises into which it has entered provide a field for the exercise of beneficence, an element which has been a part of the atmosphere of the Normal College since its foundation. Every young woman who graduates from this institution and becomes a member of the associate alumnæ becomes in a measure a patron of the college within whose walls four pleasant years have been passed. She graduates to a higher plane than that of individual responsibility, and her loyalty to her alma mater may be expressed by her renewed allegiance to its interests and by the placing of her strong young shoulder to the wheel that shall turn for the many who come after her.-Chicago Post.

THE NEW DEAN OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Miss Julia E. Bulkley, who is to be the Dean of the Women's College of the Chicago University, is a New England bred woman. She was born in Stamford, Conn., about forty years ago, was educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary and went to Plainfield, N. J., in 1872. She was made teacher of the senior class and taught the languages and the higher mathematics. This position she occupied for many years. Upon the death of John P. Gross in 1882 she was made principal. She has under her care over three thousand children and is a woman of remarkable executive ability. The schools have made rapid progress under her guidance and the scholars graduated from it are admitted to most of the leading colleges in the country without subsequent examination. In stature Miss Buikley is of a medium height. She has keen black eyes and a very expressive face. She has been an extensive traveler, and has visited every portion of the United States and Canada. A year or so ago she spent eighteen months in traveling through Europe and Asia. She has been an extensive writer upon educational topics and is one of the leading educators in the

SUCH A ROMANTIC AFFAIR.

She was a convalescent from la grippe and as she leaned back in the depths of her easy chair she played with the roses in her lap which had been brought her by the first caller she had been able to receive, and smiled over some stories he was telling her of his last summer atwell, we'll only say at a certain fashionable watering place on Narrangansett Bay. "One of the beauties whom I used to see at the Casino," said he, "was a young married belle about twenty-three or twenty-four, I should think, and her husband was about sixty, and it was great fun watching them. There was such a good story-bona fide truth it was, too-about their engagement. He called at her home one evening and offered his heart, hand, and fortune (which was large enough to glid almost any pill) in correct style. Pretty Miss Bud said she 'must ask mamma,' and coyly tripped narrow stripes of pink, mauve, green, upstairs to mamma, who told her that every girl did not get such a chance as that, and of course she was to accept him. Down she went, picturing the ardent lover awaiting her return with revers faced with velvet of the tint of anxious, throbbing heart, and found the the stripe. All laces used with such

biggest arm-chair, while an occasiona snore attested to the depth of his slumbers." "I hope she didn't wake the poor old thing up," said the convalescent when she had got her breath again after her laugh. "Oh, yes, she did. Catch her losing that chance! She woke him up and told him it was all right, and she'd have him. She'd never have been at the Casino in diamonds and laces if she hadn't."-Boston Saturday Gazette.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Spring millinery is a trifle eccentric, and, therefore, not quite as attractive to the majority of persons as when it showed more conservative styles. Very few people like marked departures in millinery, and it is only to the very few that they are becoming. Once in a while there is a radical novelty that looks well, but for the most part, millinery is as circumscribed as propriety, and when one goes outside of certain lines, there is sure to be trouble. Small bonnets are admissible for

ladies of all ages. They are snug and close-fitting, and have less trimming than usual; but this trimming should be very handsome, and must be arranged in a very artistic fashion. The frames of some of the new bonnets are in modified toque shape, and not so stylish or becoming as many of the models shown on former occasions. The bonnet of the present sits too squarely across the top of the head to be pretty. The becoming bonnet should extend down the sides, or be finished with an arch in front. The perfectly flat, round shape is trying, and while many of these will be worn, most women will accept them with a few grains of reluctance.

Some of the new shapes are covered with velvet, others are a mass of gauze in puffs, folds and plaitings; others are lace-covered, and some exceedingly pretty material in the way of lace braids and old-fashioned fancy Reapolitan and Tuscan are shown.

There are some flat bonnets that are perched high upon the head over the hair. In silhouette they bear a very striking resemblance to an old-fashioned flat saddle. They are very elaborately filled in under the front and back edges with plaitings, puffs, ruchings and tury plumes. There are velvet strings which tie under the chin in a bow. Some of the velvet strings have the effect of stirrup straps, and are not, as a rule, becomingly arranged.

It must not, however, be imagined that ladies are under obligations to wear these eccentric bonnets.

There are pretty, close-fitting shapes which have scarcely been out of market for a score of years. One style. espepially, has been seen so often that the remark has frequently been made that it must be old enough to vote, even if its wearer could not. It curves down over the sides of the head, is slightly rounded up in ihe back, and has a brim turning out a very little at the top and sides. The trimming is of loops of velvet, small plumes, rolls or bows of ribbon, and as the season advances, will be of flowers

and foliage. There are some very pretty hats with moderately high crowns, rather narrow brims rolled up at one side. A spray of flowers or plumes is set under the upturned edge of the brim, and the hat is trimmed with loops of ribbon, flowers or knots of velvet or lace, and sometimes all of these materials massed together. Round hats will be popular. The brims may be bent in, curled over, and tucked up in all sorts of fanciful fashions, or they may be left straight and flapping. Young ladies will wear hats in preference to bonnets for all ordinary occasions, and in many cases for dressy wear.

Children's hats are wide-brimmed, round and very simply trimmed with flowers and ribbons .- New York Ledger.

FASHION NOTES.

The skirt with only one seam is the newest fad. For mourning the most elegant ma-

terial is silk crepon.

. Crepon and crepe etamine are two of the fashionable fabrics. A lace season is predicted, and the ad-

mixture of lace with woolen fabrics is much employed. Fawn gray, tan, celery green, coral

red and bright shades of heliotrope are favorites in colors. The newest straw for hats resembles

the cane seats of chairs. Paille a la chaise it, in fact, is called. The new moss trimmings are not serviceable. The threads pull out, and the

trimming catches the dust. Startling effects are seen in the new silks. A field of azure silk, strewn with stars, suggests a heavenly costume.

Feathers incrusted with gold and silver are worn in the hair. The enamel is very thin, and shows the natural tints beneath.

There is a fancy in millinery for old, faded tints, lightened by bright, effective tints, such as geranium pink, cherry, pistache green. Black bonnets, trimmed with a little palm green ribbon, are in good taste.

Cream and fern green are regarded as a harmonious contrast of tints. Black silk dresses for evening wear are coming in. Ribbed satin stripes, bold artistic designs, moire effects in black,

indicate this as they appear in the new

A novelty in Paris is the Crispin belt. It is a ribbon of heavy ribbed silk, often ten inches wide, passed through a tall buckle of chased silver. These buckles are often eleven inches in height, and are slightly curved so that they can be

adapted to the fcrm. Black silks of lighter weight, with blue, yellow, are worn for demi-toilet. They are made with a corselet and guimpe of some soft silk the color of the stripe, or with a coat effect and wide old gentleman comfortably asleep in the | toilets should be black.

AN INDIAN DANCE.

A SIOUX CEREMONY IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Savage Musicians Beating Time on a Drum-Brilliantly Painted Dancers-A Unique Saltatorial Exhibition.

ESCRIBING an Indian dance in a paper called "A Drive Through the Black Hills," Antoinette Ogden writes as follows in the Atlantic: The Omaha House, in which the dance

is to be celebrated, is an octagonal log

house, some fifty feet in diameter. It is situated about five miles from the agency. We start after moonrise. The night is clear and white, the air deliciously cool without being sharp. We have an escort of Indian police riding on either side of us like phantoms. We go swiftly and noiselessly over the prairie, as though driving over a well-kept lawn. There is a group of buttes in the distance, lighted in white from behind, touched with silver along the top, and casting a great black shadow clearly defined on the ground. It has the appearance of a lonely Moorish town of white domes and minarets. Lights are moving about from tepee to tepee, forming queer constellations. The tepees them-selves, lighted from within, glow like night-lamps of fine porcelain. The Omaha House is sending out of the opening in its roof a column of yellow sparks. As we draw near we find the building surrounded by a large crowd of woman, many of whom are draped in white sheets, which cover their heads and are drawn up over their mouths with a decidedly Oriental effect. The shorter ones are looking in between the cracks, with their faces flattened against the logs; the taller ones lean over their shoulders, or crane their necks to strike the level of a higher crack. From within one sees an unbroken line of eager black eyes along the open space between the logs. In the centre of the house is a roaring log fire, which finds a glimmering reflection in all these eyes. The musiciaus are stationed in a corner. The orchestral instrument consists of a large drum suspended from sticks that are driven in the ground so as to insure the greatest pos-sible amount of vibration. Twelve men sit around it and beat time to a spirited motif in a minor key, which is repeated without the slightest variation during the entire entertainment. The dancers are brilliantly painted in reds, yellows and blacks, the yellows being singularly effective. Their heads are bristling with eagle feathers variously tinted. Their ears are pierced all along the rim with as many as ten or twelve holes, from each of which hangs a silver ring and a pendant. Anything in the way of a long beaded tab, or a war bonnet with great streamers of eagle feathers, is attached at the back of the waist-a reminiscence of the grasses of the lower Missouri, no doubt-and trails on the ground, emphasizing those movements of the dance which are entirely from the hips. At their knees and their ankles

acccompaniment. We are the only guests admitted into the house. As soon as we have taken our places one of the musicians thumps the drum; then all twelve start in unison, with a wild yelp, on a high note in a minor key. The rhythm is marked by the most vigorous thumping, and the dancers spring to their feet.

are strings of sleigh-bells, which form

something of a self-acting tambourine

My attention is particularly attracted to a very old Indian, the most conspicuously bedecked, and by no means the least spirited of the dancers. His dancing consists chiefly of a prancing sur la piace, like a race horse before the signal for starting is given. He is tall and gaunt, with a face like the antique mask of Tragedy painted a deep red. His lips move in an incessant muttering, and when he breaks into a yelp his expression is singularly savage. The interpreter tells me that he is Iron Hawk, and that he played an important part in the Custer massacre. The Indians, usually reticent, it seems, in their references to that event, have frequently spoken of his splendid "boast" made on the battlefield strewn with the unfortunates of the Seventh. He could be heard, they say, within a radius of a mile, as he walked about among the dead and recounted his experiences of the day.

When the dancers stop to take breath the yelping and thumping grow louder and faster, urging them on into a frenzy. Their muscles become tense; their yelps become more and more strident; they prance and quiver, until the musicians finally call a halt of their own accord. Some squat along the walls and resume their pipes; others throw themselves down in superb reclining poses, resting on their elbows, and screening their faces from the fire with their curved hands.

From this reclining group a figure rises suddenly and begins to pace the length of the building, turning on his heel with the swaying movements of a lion in a cage. After the first turn or two he begins his soliloquy, punctuated by light taps of the drum. The tones of this Sioux language are wonderfully impressive. It has the full vowel sounds of the old spanish, all the strength of its gutturals, and much of the pompous grandeur of its inflections. This particular "boast" must refer to great achievements, if we are to judge by the grunts of both musicians and dancers, and the twinkling along the line of black eyes peeping in between the logs.

The soliloquy finished, the music begins with redoubled violence. The dance now takes the form of a pantomime, something that seems to indicate adoration, ecstasy, which would do well as an expression of sun or fire worship. It is all directed to the clothes-boiler where the dog is cooking, and means, in this case, tunt the choice morsel is done to a turn. Tin cups are distributed among guests and the dancers; but at the atmosphere, warm and heavy with tobacco smoke and the fumes from the boiling dog, has become unendurable, and we are glad to get out into the fresh night.

The annual census of carrier pigeons prescribed by the French military law of 1887 has just been taken in Paris, where there are nearly 14,000 of those birds, belongin to 697 owners. Of that total more than half-that is to say, 7012 birds-are already trained. Last year the total number of carrier pigeons in Paris was 12,227.

Grasshoppers attain their greatest size in South America.

Japanese Houses. In the construction of their houses,

which are built of wood without an

atom of paint, the Japanese, unlike most

builders, begin with the roof. This is

built on the ground, and when framed is

covered with shingles about the size of two fingers, as thin as a sheet of paper. When it is done they raise it on four corner posts, and it is a pleasure to see, it is so light and yet so strong. The walls are made like the side-scenes in a theatre, of thin strips of wood, over which are pasted sheets of a cottony, transparent paper. They are slipped into grooves as soon as the roof is raised, and the house is finished without the use of a nail. In the evenings when the lanterns dispense their soft light round the inside of these white buildings, the spectator seems to be looking at a magic lantern. During the day time the sides of the houses are slipped out and the house becomes only a roof resting on the four light corner posts, the whole interior being thus opened to the air. Every part of it is exposed to view and everything done in it can be seen, while behind it appear the charming little gardens situated in the rear. The great luxury of the Japanese consits in their mats made of plaited straw. They are perfectly rectangular in shape, about three inches thick and soft to the touch. They are never stepped on with shoes, since the Japanese go about their houses always barefooted. Of furniture they have next to nothing; a small furnace in one corner, a closet made like the sides of the house and intended to contain the mattresses, a small set of shelves on which are arranged the lacquered plates for rice and fish, this is all the furnishing for these houses, in which they live, as it were, in the open air. In the middle of each house are two articles of general use among all classes-brazier and a box for tobacco. Being great tea drinkers, great smokers, and great talkers, the Japanese pass a great deal of their time, in groups of seven or eight, seated on their heels around the ter kettle.-Detroit Free Press.

Big Potatoes and Turnips. E. J. Lawrence, a farmer at Peace

River, Canada, says: With the most ordinary cultivation, we

grow from two to four hundred bushels of potatoes, and upward, per acre. The heaviest potato that I have weighed was three and one-fourth pounds, and, from three pounds of Early Rose seed, I dug 672 pounds of sound potatoes.

Last season I weighed a turnip, that had had only ordinary field culture, without fertilizing, which weighed twenty-two pounds ten ounces. I afterward picked up four more that brought up the weight, with the first one, to ninety-three and a half pounds.

The number of lighthouses in the world has quadrupled during the last fifty years.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.



Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder. Disordered Liver.

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CATARR H Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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There are a number of beautiful caves in California. Those in Mariposa, Calaveras and Placer counties are the

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By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an infiamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets infiamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the infiammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an infiamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co.. Toledo. Q.

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Mr.C. D. Payne, publisher of the Union Signal, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I never saw anything that would cure headache like your Bradycrotine." All druggists, fifty cents.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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Ought to be smaller -the great, griping, old-fashioned pill. There's too much unpleasantness for the money. Ought to be better, too. They're big enough, and make trouble enough, to de more good.

That's just what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do, —more good. Instead of weakening the system, they renovate it; instead of upsetting, they cleanse and regulate it—mildly, gently, and naturally. They're the original Little Liver Pills -the smallest but most effective, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and easiest to take. Only one little Pellet for a gentle lax ve three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver. Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get. It's a plan peculiar to Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Obstinate Blood Humor.

I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS—WAS and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. AND IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, Macon, Ga. I know the above statement to be true, -S. S. HARMON, Macon, Ga.

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate RASH OR HUMOR, that spread

over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.-E.H.WELLS, Chesterfield, Va. S. S. S is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health.

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